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CMEA MEETS IN SESSION

Sofia. The 35th Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is currently discussing prospects for the continued expansion and improvement of mutually beneficial cooperation in the Bulgarian capital.

Attending the session are delegations from CMEA member-countries, led by their respective chairmen of the councils of ministers, as well as Yugoslavia. There are also observers from Angola, Afghanistan, democratic Yemen, Laos, Mozambique, and Ethiopia.

Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, told the delegates that in the last ten years the national income of CMEA countries had shot up by an average 85 per cent and industrial output by 84 per cent.

He further stressed that in 1980 the CMEA countries met the major part of their import needs by the mutual delivery of goods; this included 66-70 per cent of their need for machines, equipment, oil, and from ore; 94-95 per cent of their need for coal and saw-timber; 80 per cent of their need for consumer goods, etc.

Tikhonov emphasized that the Soviet Union had made a decisive contribution to provision of CMEA countries with fuel and raw materials.

The head of the Soviet delegation further pointed out that Soviet energy exports to CMEA countries (in terms of conventional fuel) will go up by 20 per cent in the current five-year period. The USSR supplies fuel and raw materials to the fraternal countries, he noted, at much lower prices than those existing on the world market.

Naturally enough, he said, our country also gains a lot from cooperation with CMEA countries. In the past five years our CMEA partners have built up to 40 per cent of our new ships; up to 35 per cent of our new railway cars; up to 12 per cent of the buses; and have provided up to 15 per cent of our retail trade in ready-made clothes, footwear, furniture, and canned food. In the new five-year plan period the Soviet Union will buy from CMEA countries over 60,000 million rubles worth of modern machines and over 40,000 million rubles worth of consumer goods, Tikhonov pointed out.



These children are taking part in the 4th International Russian Language Olympiad for Schoolchildren, held in Moscow under the auspices of the International Russian Language and Literature Teachers Association. International and national Olympiads attest to the popularity of Russian in foreign schools. 19,000,000 children in 84 countries now study Russian. This year entrants to the Olympiad will compete in "Country Life", "Oral speech" and "Reading and Conversation". (For more turn to page 5).

SOVIET CONGRATULATIONS ON AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Leонид Брежнев has sent a telegram to US President Ronald Reagan asking him to convey congratulations and wishes for peace to the American people on the occasion of Independence Day, the American national holiday.

LEONID BREZHNEV LEAVES MOSCOW

Leónid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has left Moscow for a vacation.

He was seen off at the airport by Members and Alternate Members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, by Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee and by senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Commenting on Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the Kremlin dinner, Brandt stressed that some important points had been made. The most significant of them for us, he continued, was that the General Secretary spoke of the possibility of talks on medium-range missiles in Europe, of the contribution that the Soviet Union could make, and of what he expected other countries to do.

I have no doubt whatsoever, Brandt said, that the Soviet leaders, and above all Leonid Brezhnev, really want to achieve the things they talk about. This is not to say that I am in full agreement with all Soviet foreign policy moves over the past



The Soviet delegation at the CMIA session.

SOVIET WRITERS APPEAL FOR PEACE

An artist holds a vital weapon which he can and must use to fight the threat of nuclear apocalypse—this is the authority of his name, the principle which guides his life, and his social position.

The Soviet writers urge the writers and cultural workers of this planet, irrespective of their outlook, to do their utmost to save mankind from nuclear self-annihilation, to assert peace, and to work for the triumph of concord and cooperation between nations. Thus reads an appeal issued to the world public from the Moscow 7th Congress of Soviet Writers.



MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL ON ITS WAY

Film makers from 95 countries and delegations from the UN, UNESCO, the Palestine Liberation Organization and from the patriotic forces of Chile will be taking part in the 12th International Moscow Film Festival to be held from July 7 to 21.

About 1,300 entrants and guests are expected at the festival. A total of over 500 films will be shown in the competition and non-competition shows and at specialized shows for people in the film industry. This testifies to the major interest of world cinema in the Moscow festival whose motto reads as follows: "For Illumination in Cinema Art, for Peace and Friendship Among Nations", stressed Filipp Brusnich, Chairman of the Festival Organizing Committee and Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography.

Thirty-nine countries have entered films for the feature films competition (chairman of the jury film director Stanislav Rostislavov).

FACTS and EVENTS

© H. Alkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that a total of 2,117 people had died in Ulster in the past 12 years, 1,213 of them civilians.

© US State Secretary A. Haig and Egypt's Minister for Power Engineering Maher Osman Abasa have signed an agreement in Washington on cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Under the agreement, Egypt can buy US nuclear reactors and low-enriched uranium fuel.

© Saudi Arabia, the world's top oil exporter, has announced its intention to cut down its extraction of oil by from its present daily level of 10.3 million barrels.

SOVIET AIRBUS MAKES FIRST INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT



Over the last few years, he pointed out. But I will tell my fellow countrymen, he stressed, and all who want to listen to me, that to the Soviet Union, they have to do with people who strive to preserve peace and take appropriate steps to this end.

Leonid Brezhnev told journalists gathered at Vnukovo Airport for Willy Brandt's departure that he thinks the visit of the Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany to Moscow had borne positive results.

© IL-86, the new Soviet jumbo jet, which can take up to 250 passengers (photo). It has made its maiden flight to Berlin. In addition, the new YAK-42 is soon to make its first flight (both technical and commercial) from Leningrad to Helsinki three days later. The same plane will start regular flights between Kiev and Prague.

THE WORLD

INTERVIEW WITH F. MITTERRAND

Paris. In an interview with the Parisian newspaper "Le Monde", the French President, F. Mitterrand, discussed a whole range of domestic and foreign issues. Referring to the US State Department's declaration concerning the participation of communal ministers in the French government, Mitterrand described it as "prudent". France's policy, he assessed, is made in France.

On the coverage of this problem by the Western mass media, the French president commented that too many newsmen could not see beyond their own noses. Roughly four and a half million Frenchmen voted for the communist candidates, he said, and believes they voted for me, a member of the Socialist Party. I tell in secret, he continued, my friends have finished the communists and have offended millions of people by eliminating them from France's politics!

Questioned on the American intention to limit the provision of military information to France in view of communists' participation in the French government, Mitterrand said: An American TV company has alleged that I have given assurances concerning military security. Such base-

less rumours are not worth a cent. The Council of Ministers bears a collective responsibility for French policy. It is the Council alone that formulates such policy.

With reference to French-American relations, Mitterrand described as inadmissible the use by America of exorbitant interest rates which, he claimed, have a harmful effect on the economies of West European countries.

Commenting on further points of issue between France and the USA, he emphasized: to particular, I have to say the least serious reservations about American policy in Central America. The people of that region want to do away with the oligarchy, backed by blood-stained dictatorial regimes, which exploits and suppresses them. A minuscule part of the population owns nearly all the riches—so popular indignation is quite understandable. Here we are dealing not with subversive communists, activity but with people's reluctance to be reconciled to living in poverty and humiliation. The West ought to help these peoples and not force them to remain under the jockey of dictatorships, Mitterrand stressed.

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The Peñagao's breach of the Great Wall of China.
Drawing by Igor Smirnov

Khomeini: America is Islam's enemy No. 1

Tehran. The Iranian people must not forget that they are at war with America, Ayatollah Khomeini said addressing the leaders of those killed in the recent bomb blast at the Islamic Republican Party headquarters. He emphasized that America which used its agents to fight not against individual leaders of the Iranian revolution but against the Islamic republican regime as a whole, in the main enemy of Islam.

Khomeini further urged the people to be vigilant and expose and put a timely end in the machinations of American agents who sought "once again to draw Iran into the American orbit". By organizing unrest, explosions and arson the yes-men and direct agents of the United States are attempting to intimidate

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY'S STATEMENT

Tehran. A spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry has issued a statement for publication in the "Imamkola Islam" newspaper about Washington's official denial of any involvement in the terrorist act in Tehran. The spokesman said: "America lies. We have in our possession information of American assets."

PAKISTAN MOVES ITS NUCLEAR FACILITIES TO ANOTHER PLACE

Dhaka, PTI-TASS. Pakistan has secretly moved its uranium enrichment facilities from the towns of Sialkot and Kahuta to an area near the town of Multan. R. R. Subramanian, an expert at the Institute for Defence Research and Analysis, is of the opinion that this measure will

hinder the international verification of Pakistan's nuclear facilities. In addition, Multan, the Indian news agency emphasizes, is close to the Iranian Desert, the place where Pakistan is believed to be planning an A-bomb test.

TEN ITALIAN MPs BROUGHT TO COURT

Rome. The Italian parliament has allowed the country's procurator's office to try ten parliamentarians, among them G. Almirante, political secretary of the neofascist party. The ten, three neofascists, four christian democrats, and one representative each from the radical, liberal and socialist parties—have been stripped of parliamentary inviolability, a motion supported by most deputies.

The same Richard Lugar also deemed it necessary to remind the Indians, in his "Yankee" interview, that America opposes, and will continue to oppose, participation by the Indian Communist Party in the government. He justified the especially active nature of the current US Adminis-

tration's anti-communism by the fact that the Republic's Party vehemently defends human rights. This statement was made on behalf of a government which protects the El Salvadoran ruling junta, which enables the opponents, coexisting with the Pinochet fascist regime, which has turned Chile into a gigantic torture chamber, and lavishly pouring gifts and arms to all dictatorial regimes ready to advance the "U.S. Interests" of the United States.

The high-handedness of the Washington policy leads to a situation in which its exponents, like Senator Lugar, who lack any scruples about their government's complicity with inventively adversarial "human rights", deem it quite "normal" to deprive over 700,000 French communists and 4,500,000 French voters of the right to vote in line with their conscience and ideological convictions. They treat the meager rights of millions of Indians and peoples in other West European countries, as well as the sovereignty and independence of other peoples. It is this very real danger to peace rather than some mythical threat, that Washington's reprimand to Paris has highlighted.

THE WORLD

TIMELY CALL

Geneva. Addressing a press conference in the local Palace of Nations for newsmen accredited to the UN, K. Waldheim, UN Secretary-General, had much praise for the new Soviet initiative for peace in USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To Parliaments and Peoples of the World".

I think this appeal is extremely important, Waldheim stressed. We welcome all initiatives which promote peace and oppose the threat of war.

The UN Secretary-General expressed grave anxiety for the fate of peace on our planet and stressed the importance in this respect of a dialogue between the USA and the USSR on disarmament and the promotion of peace.

KAMPUCHEA ELECTS ITS LEADERSHIP

Phnom Penh. The first session of the National Assembly, which has just ended here, has unanimously voted Pea Sovan, General Secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea's Central Committee, as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Politbureau member Chea Sim was elected Chairman of the National Assembly, and Heng Samrin Chairman of the Council of State.

ASSAD REFUTES WESTERN RUMOURS

Damascus. Hafez al-Assad, President of Syria, has dismissed Israeli and Western press reports that Soviet military specialists are part of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Speaking on Hungarian TV, he stressed that the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria had nothing to do with the Arab peace-keeping force. The President of Syria further pointed out that there is not a single Soviet military adviser at any Syrian anti-aircraft missile site in Lebanon or anywhere else in that country.

Speaking on local TV, he charged that the so-called Murphy Law passed by US Congress on coming into force in 1979 of the Panama canal treaty practically brings back most bilateral differences on the use of the canal to where they started. Without delay the lawmaker ordered Captain V. Glubokov to start.

FACTS and EVENTS

O. F. Mitterrand, the new French President, and Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, have agreed to meet in London in September.

O. New Irish premier Garret Fitzgerald will head a coalition government made up of the Fine Gael and Labour parties.

O. Nahum Goldmann, former president of the World Jewish Congress, has called Israeli prime minister Begin an oil-and-gold demagogue, whose policy is not only dangerous to Israel but represents very real catastrophes. Goldmann was speaking in an interview for the West German *Westdeutscher Rundfunk* radio station.

O. The Monopolies and International Commission has recovered the multinational "Loewe" skills to buy "The Obra" and British Sunday newspaper *Shekher* deal worth 6,000,000 lire as the commission's decision was approved by Bellar's shareholders.

O. The FRG has 1,033 lobby groups selling in parliament on behalf of big monopolies. The Bundestag has recently published a list of these groups.

O. The source providing drinking water for the Turkish capital has been found to be polluted. This is announced over the national radio by a representative of the city authorities, who urged the people of Ankara to switch off the water mains until further notice. It is rumoured that a lot of dead fish were found in a reservoir, outside Ankara.

POLICE GEARS FOR SUMMIT

Ottawa. Canada's Mounties have got up a squad to fight terrorists in case any emergencies threaten security of the forthcoming summit in Canada between P. Trudeau, R. Reagan, M. Thatcher and other leaders. The squad is being trained in sharpshooting, storming barricades, and other duties.

Panama's protest over canal violations

Panama. Panama's Foreign Minister J. Villalba has strongly protested over continued violations by the USA of the Panama canal treaty. He charged the US Administration with refusing to comply with the treaty obligations and efforts to make the basic provisions ineffective.

Speaking on local TV, he charged that the so-called Murphy Law passed by US Congress on coming into force in 1979 of the Panama canal treaty practically brings back most bilateral differences on the use of the canal to where they started.

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PEOPLE

OF INTEREST

Crocodiles on the embankment

Soft water crocodiles, which in 1972, regarded as endangered species and were taken under protection, have now become a real menace to the population of Australia's northern regions, writes the "Sydney Morning Herald". Crocodiles have become so numerous that one can run into them in one's own backyard or the embankment in Darwin.



This is the test flight of the prototype of the B-1 strategic bomber which is expected to come into service with the USAF by 1985. According to experts, the B-1 (which reportedly costs 200 million dollars apiece) will be less vulnerable than earlier models because its radar system will be more difficult to detect. Rockwell International is getting ready to manufacture a hundred such aircrafts.

Science and technology

DO NOT ENTER

One of the easiest ways for a burglar to defeat a door lock is to drill straight through its cylinder, destroying the tumblers inside. But would-be invaders who count on this technique will be dismayed if they come across a lock protected by a new security device developed in West Germany. A metal plate made by Krupp Widia, a division of Friese, Krupp, Cambi, of Essen, can be installed over the face of a door lock, covering all but the key slot. The extremely hard metal plate is made of tungsten carbide alloy, able to resist penetration by any type of drill.

PHOTOVOLTAIC PHONE BOOTH

Six energy-saving, solar-powered telephone booths recently underwent successful testing in Troyes, France. Equipped with a roof-mounted panel of photovoltaic cells that convert sunlight directly into electricity, each of the outdoor public phone booths are said to cost about 222 dollars less to build than conventionally wired ones. And each can save about 11 dollars a year in electricity costs. Solar power stored in the battery during the day night hours supplies the telephone at night.

AN ACCIDENT IN THE ATLANTIC

Lima. A helicopter with Angolan markings circles over a Soviet trawler. The Russian crew waving greetings to the Angolan pilot who had come to visit them in the open sea. Suddenly the chopper descended low enough for them to see that the pilot's last expresses anxiety and that he persistently pointed towards the north-west.

Without delay the lawmaker ordered Captain V. Glubokov to start.

Haberdasher-sculptor

Philadelphia has become the first American city to pass a law under which one per cent of all expenditure on urban construction is to be earmarked for "monumental sculpture", such as this 16-metre clothes peg sculpted by Claus Aldersburg. The promulgation of the law has resulted in a "sculptural explosion" in Philadelphia: 800 tons of "works of art" have gone up in the city streets. And Aldersburg is planning to design his fellow citizens with a new "masterpiece"—a five-metre tall

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SLANDERER FROM NEW YORK

The American book publisher Robert Bernstein uses the language of Zionism to slander the Soviet Union, *LITERATURNAIA GAZETA* writes. It reports on the publication by Bernstein of obscene books, which contain all Soviet people, their way of life, the social system, culture, artistic creativity, Russian literature, poetry and painting. There have never been such slinking libellous of anti-Soviet books in the USA. The freedom of expression in the United States being open to permission to split out in a great number of copies harmful lies against the Soviet people. But just to imagine how ignorant the Americans would be and how willingly their press would react if somewhere beyond the USA the whole American nation would be filled in books with slinking slops of the type issued by the Random House publishers.

The paper carries a story on the provocations staged by Bernstein of the International Book Fair in Moscow. Bernstein who is supported by dyed in the wool reactionaries is pressing ahead for putting an end to all mutual exchanges of cultural value between the two great nations, the newspaper writes.

ON HUANG HUA'S VISIT TO INDIA

Commenting the visit of Huang Hua, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, to Delhi, *PRAVDA*'s correspondent Vladimir Shirokov points out that in the course of the talks differences of opinion between Delhi and Peking on problems of South and South-East Asia became quite obvious. These include the arming of Pakistan and the tensions whipped up around Afghanistan, Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. Moreover, differences came to a head both in appraising the substance of the problems and in approaching their solution. Huang Hua had to publicly admit at a press conference in Delhi that no changes had taken place in China's policy towards India and South-East Asian countries, and Peking would continue its course there.

Faced with India's firm demand voiced, in particular, in the statement made by Indira Gandhi in the city of Patna, the correspondent continues, Peking's envoy had to agree to beginning official talks in the foreseeable future on settling border and territorial disputes. This forced consent actually became the main result of the official Sino-Indian talks in Delhi, although neither a communiqué nor any joint statement was signed upon the conclusion of the visit. According to local political commentators, it would be unrealistic and premature to believe and hope that Huang Hua's statements would be followed by practical actions taken by Peking, the author concludes.

TRANSFORMATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan has been witness to what is slightly qualified here as a bourgeois event—the formation of the National Patriotic Front. It is called upon to be the support of the working people's power, writes the weekly *NEW TIMES*.

But the situation around Afghanistan remains complicated due to the evil will of the forces of imperialism and reactionaries. The undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan continues. Moreover, on seeing that the situation in the country is being successfully brought back to normal and that the national democratic system is gaining strength (a fact which is utilized by the leadership of the National Patriotic Front). Executive revolutionary forces of all times have stepped up their struggle against revolutionary Afghanistan through the use of mercenaries. Speakers of the front's constituent congress pointed out that it is a duty of all patriots to defend their fatherland with arms in hand. The task is entrusted to self-defense detachments in villages and towns, party activists and volunteers from democratic youth organizations. The main brunt of the effort to rebuild the aggression's attacks, of course, shouldered by the Afghan army supported by the limited Soviet military contingent which came to Afghanistan's aid at the request of its lawful government.

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

Many thousands dead and wounded, towns and villages ravaged, economic damage running into nearly ten billion dollars. Such are the consequences of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq that has continued for the past nine months, writes *PRAVDA*.

The newspaper points out it is easy to see who needs the war between Iraq and Iran and for what purpose. The Zionist aggressor is impudent. With the blessing of its transoceanic patron, Israel has sharply stepped up its provocations in Lebanon, and has made a profit raid on the Iraqi Nuclear Research Centre near Baghdad. In deciding on an air raid deep inside the Iraqi territory, the Tel Aviv rulers certainly took into account the fact that Iraq's resources and attention are largely distracted by the military conflict.

The fact that the Moslem peoples are waging a war of liberation, encourages their enemies to escalate aggression, the paper writes.



The longest motorcycle on record

Kawasaki, of Japan Ltd., has produced a mammoth motorcycle by three engines and traveling at a speed of up to 285 km/h.

VIEWPOINT

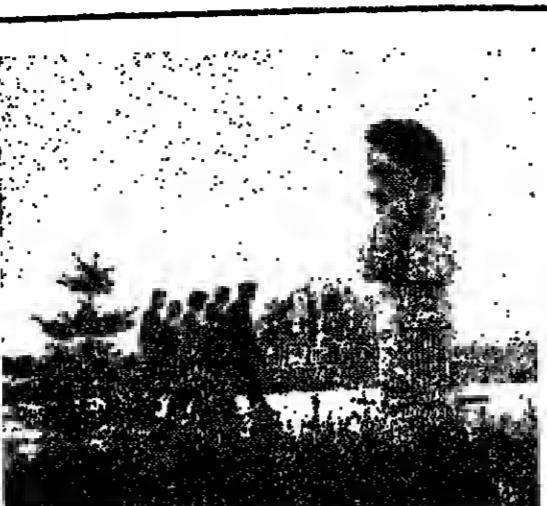
Spartak BEGLOV

THE FRENCH CHOICE AND ARROGANT CRY FROM WASHINGTON

American interference into the internal affairs of West European countries since the end of the World War II has become a matter of state policy, pursued by successive Administrations. But it has been a long time since we have seen such an example of this policy, as was witnessed recently following the elections and the formation of a new government in France. No less a person than Vice-President George Bush, as well as the Stein Department and Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on European Affairs, voiced American dissatisfaction with the election results. The American leadership's reaction to the inclusion of

**Round
the Soviet
Union**

Atommash: PLANT OF 21ST CENTURY



Part of a reactor vessel.

"A HUMAN BEING WITHOUT A DREAM IS LIKE A BIRD WITHOUT WINGS". Such is the motto of the club for young writers, opened recently in Tbilisi. The club's aim is to reveal new literary talent and to organize discussions on literary topics. At its first meeting works by winners of republican Olympiads were discussed. "Under the Vermilion Seal of a Dream" was the theme which aroused interest among the children. Writers, scientists, teachers and parents also attended the meeting.

Azerbaijan SCIENTISTS HAVE DEVISED A NEW CHEMICAL WHICH CAN EXTRACT OIL FROM OIL-BEARING SAND. Sand brought to the surface from sea depths contains up to 12 per cent of valuable oil. Now two can easily be separated. The new method has been successfully tested at Nakhchivan Kameni.

ESTONIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS HAVE UNEARTHED RELIABLE EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT TARTU WAS FOUNDED IN THE 11th CENTURY. They have been excavating the remains of an ancient settlement, which came to light when the underground supplies of the town centre were reconstructed. The archaeologists found survivals of a town wall and gate which it has been established were built in the 11th-13th centuries.

THE FAMOUS OMUL RIVER, FROM LAKE BAIKAL, HAS BEEN PROVIDED WITH A NEW HABITAT — THE RESERVOIR OF THE UST-ILIMSK HYDRO POWER STATION. 10 million omul spawns have been conveyed here by helicopter in special plastic bags. The kherias, or the trout family, is another species of fish which has been transferred to the reservoir. Up to two million young specimens have been released at the reservoir. Ichthyologists believe that, thanks to the reservoir's favourable chemical make-up and temperature and in the vast resources of food, it will be possible, in the very near future, to breed fish here in commercial quantities. The reserve occupies for nearly 2,000 sq km.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS
THE SOVIET MERCHANT MARINE IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

The scale of the Soviet merchant marine, with all its auxiliary facilities, writes EKONOMICHEKAYA GAZETA, makes the Soviet Union one of the leading merchant marine powers in the world. The growing importance of this form of transport is determined by its cost efficiency and its ability to deliver in wide range of cargo to the distant regions of the country. The merchant marine is responsible for a major part of export-import deliveries in transcontinental trades. Its share in the country's shipment of foreign trade exceeds 50 per cent. In 1980 alone, Soviet ships made calls at 1,250 ports in 124 countries.

In 1981-1985 the country is to increase its transportation flow by 8.9 per cent. Over this period the merchant marine will receive another 250 ships, including container-carrying, LASH-type ships, twin-harvest ships built to work in the Arctic Ocean. Nuclear power plants will be installed more widely on board ships.

On shore facilities for the merchant marine, including the handling of cargo and ship-building yards, are also being boosted. Cargo reboading systems are nearing completion at the ports of Vostochny, Magadan, Riga, Novosibirsk, etc. The Western section of the North Sea route will be operational all the year round.

THE MONUMENTS OF OUR SCIENCE NEED PROTECTING

We badly need a museum of the history of science and technology which would enable us to trace the

Vine feels comfortable on concrete

The mountain vineyards near Tashkent in Uzbekistan are now provided with porous concrete which is used instead of water grooves. Water is supplied via flexible plastic tubes from a pressure reservoir. This means that every drop of valuable moisture is used. The roots of

a vine twisting around a concrete porous pedestal suck in water very evenly. This method of watering of Alpine vineyards was used for the first time at the Damask collective farm, where every vine has a porous pedestal of its own.

basic trends in scientific and technological progress, writes I. Bubnov, Cof. of Sc. in PRAVDA.

I don't mean to say that every single apparatus or structure should be preserved once its useful life has come to an end. We should, however, keep the most important experimental and pilot specimens which mark the major steps in the development of our science and technology.

I believe it would be worthwhile to set up special inspectors to decide on the fate of every machine, whether to preserve the blueprints, to make a scaled model from it or to send it to the museum after restoring its original appearance. Such inspections, which should include experts on the science and technology on urgent necessity.

Particularly in view of the fact that every day in some factory or laboratory a decision is taken to destroy a unique engine or apparatus. Such scientific and technological monuments are milestones on our way from the past into the future. Like books, they preserve the genius and spirit of previous generations. They form an integral part of our culture and of the history of our state.

A FLEXIBLE TIMETABLE FOR SCIENTISTS

It has been established that 93 laboratories of the USSR Academy of Sciences have 24 per cent female doctors of science, 44 per cent candidates of science and senior researchers and 70 per cent of junior researchers. Women-scientists live a life which hardly may be described as easy, writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA S. Guzhich, woman-researcher. House chores take a lion's share of time budget, while children are prone to various illnesses. After granting all possible rights for us, men forgot to remove in least part of our responsibilities. This is especially true for women engaged in various economic fields, but the situation

affects the outcome of work in different ways. Therefore the approach to this problem should also be different.

The author is for the introduction of the "flexible timetable" at a "flexible working day". A flexible system of time management provides for a certain amount of working hours a week or a month or even a quarter of a year, while the scientist is entitled to decide by oneself when to begin and finish the work. This same refers to the lunch break.

The author thinks that the introduction of a flexible timetable is reasonable for all scientific workers and especially for female staff.

POETRY OF THE 70s

If we were to give a short description of the poetry of the seventies, writes culturologist V. Dement'ev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, we would find that the emphasis lies in various directions in new developments in the field of vision embraced by poetry. In aesthetics and in the poetic technique itself. On the level of the field of vision, more and more emphasis is given to the symbol-images of "living memory", "memory of one's kinfolk", "memory of one's native land". In many lyrical and epic works human joys are analyzed through the historic experience (memory) which acts as a ladder to us and leads one to believe that the process of man's humanization in history is necessarily slow and difficult, contradictory but in the end inevitable. It should be added that the poets of the 70s make frequent use of mythological, fabulous or traditional folkloric values. These have become the hallmark of contemporary poetry.

I think that this reference to "living memory" enables one to reveal new links between the past and the present, between man and society and between art and a certain socio-cultural medium.

DRIFTING WITHOUT DRIFTERS

There are no more drifters, in the conventional meaning of the term, at the Kaliatin Mine in the Donets Region. A gigantic vertical shaft, reaching to a depth of 1,098 m, was sunk without a permanent team of workers. The new system of equipment requires only occasional visits for survey and repair purposes.

A crew of two to three people working in the combine cabin were lowered down the shaft on cables, from the cabin they controlled all the processes, including the drilling, the removal of rock to the surface and the reinforcement of the shaft with concrete. When the combine crossed layers saturated with methane, they were replaced by remote control operated from the surface.

As a consequence of the current trend over a hundred shafts are to be made in the Kirov Region, partially due to the introduction of technology.

METAL FROM ROLLING WASTES

The iron-and-steel plant at Novokuznetsk (Central Russia) has been equipped with a new installation intended to protect the environment. This is the first installation in the Soviet Union for recovering wastes from the grease used for rolling mills and various emulsions. The waste is then processed to extract from steel which can be further used in metal casting.

ELECTRONICS PREVENT FOREST FIRES

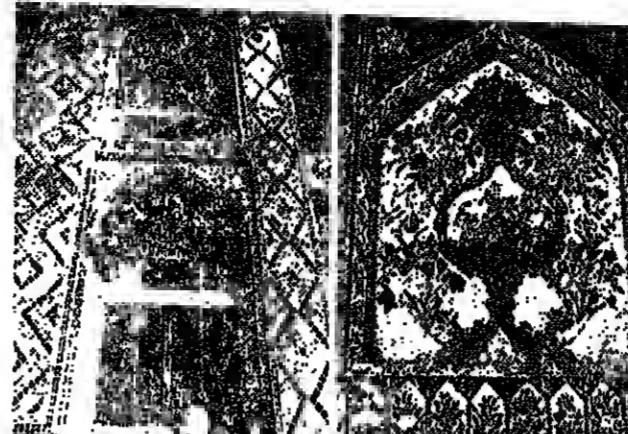
The electronic apparatus aboard fire patrol helicopters of the Kazakhstani fire service helped to save a unique pine grove near the Irtysh River.

An excellent view of the forest was visible from the helicopter cockpit; there was nothing that indicated any sign of danger. Then suddenly a red light flashed and an alarm bell sounded in the pilot's headphones. In this way he was alerted to an outbreak of fire in this forest which was invisible to the naked eye. The pilot sent a message to the forest fire brigade and within a matter of minutes the dispatched unit had turned an old pine tree set on fire by lightning. The fire was quickly put out.

Our Olympiad is aimed not

Places to visit

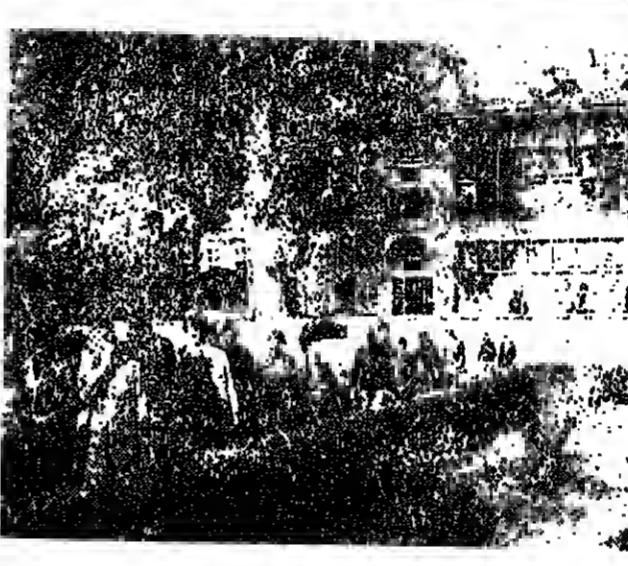
A PALACE FIT FOR KHANS



Sheki, a small town in Azerbaijan, has been standing in the Caucasian foothills for the past two and a half thousand years. Once it was a place where caravans, attracted by the local springs, stopped in rest. There are still many caravan-sarais in the town, a reminder of the time when merchants from various states took shelter, concluded their deals and exchanged news within their walls.

The old caravan route has long been transformed into road and Sheki itself is now a regional centre. For many centuries Sheki was famous for its excellent rugs, silk, jewellery and in particular for the skills of its builders, stone carvers and artists. The palace of the Sheki Khan is rightfully regarded as one of the architectural masterpieces of the Caucasus. Every wall, door, window or ceiling in the palace is a work of art.

The palace is 200 years old but the wall-paintings inside it have withstood the ravages of time remarkably well. They blend nicely with the furnishings of the floors and windows. The latter are assembled from bits of wood and stained glass, without the use of either glue or a single nail. In one of the most remarkable galleries 14 thousand details are contained within the space of a square metre. Looked at from the outside, the windows appear to be made of precious stones. And as the caravans at the past made a point of calling at Sheki, so today tourists flock there in their thousands attracted by the beauty of the palace.



350 OUT OF TWO MILLION

NEW POLYCLINIC FOR CHILDREN

Moscow now hosts the 4th Russian Language Olympiad for Schoolchildren in which 350 boys and girls from 41 countries are taking part. They are the best of the two million children who have competed for the right to go to Moscow. Among those who were allowed to come are schoolchildren from India, Bulgaria, the GDR, the FRG, the USA, Great Britain, France, Sweden and some other countries. Children from Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Vietnam, Cyprus, Mexico, Niger, Uganda and Japan have come for the first time.

The schoolchildren who study Russian are in familiarize themselves with the way Russian people live. Therefore the participants in the Olympiad will be shown round Moscow, visit its museums and theatres.

There will be no losers in the competition, Vitaly Kostenko adds. We will not decide absolute winners. Prizes will be evenly distributed among groups of countries. Special prizes offered by the "Moscow News" newspaper will be given to those who excel in their knowledge of the Soviet Union.

The new polyclinic is only the first part of a new republican centre for the protection of the mother and the child, which is to be built near the botanical gardens, a part of the town known for its pure air. The construction of a maternity hospital and a 700-bed hospital for children is nearing completion.



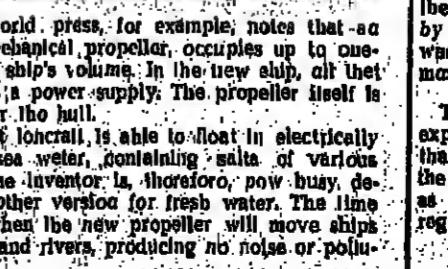
Though still a prototype in a laboratory, we may say without any exaggeration that this ion vessel is the ship of the future. It moves over the water, though its propeller remains motionless. What in fact moves are the ions of potassium, magnesium, chlorine, now subordinated to man's will, which are found in abundance in sea water.

The ship has several plates beneath its hull: electrodes and a powerful magnet. When direct current is applied to the electrodes, the sea water becomes a conductor between them. By interacting with the magnetic field the current, conducting the water, is passed off thus producing a reactive force which moves a vessel, by changing the polarity you may change the direction of the vessel's movement.

The inventor of this ioncraft is M. Murcovitch, a Frenchman who came out with the idea thirteen years ago before S. Way, from the University of Illinois, USA, who was thinking along similar lines.

Academician P. Kochina, a noted Soviet expert on hydrodynamics, has described this invention as a masterpiece of technology.

The invention is rightly provoking a lot of interest.


VIEWPOINT

A continent of cooperation

20 years have passed since the conclusion of the multilateral treaty on cooperation in the Antarctic, the first agreement to establish a single legislative body for a whole continent. This is what Evgeny KOROTKEVICH, Director of the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, has to say on the subject:

This country was one of the first to suggest that the Antarctic be turned into a zone of peace and free scientific research. The 12 countries, which were the first to sign the Antarctic Treaty, declared a ban on any military or military nature over a large part of the Southern Hemisphere, below the 60 parallel. The whole continent with adjacent seas is now a neutralized and demilitarized zone in which any military activity, whether during a time of peace or of war, is impossible. The agreement forbids all bases, fortified posts, maneuvers and weapon tests. These conditions are strictly observed. In the past twenty years every shot fired in the area to kill a specimen of wild life for scientific purposes has been the subject of hard negotiation. Now the treaty unites over 20 countries.

The Soviet Union's contribution to the study of the Antarctic is fairly significant. We willingly offer accommodation and the facilities aboard our ships and at our stations for the use of our foreign colleagues, including places on scientific expeditions within the continent. The Soviet national or bilateral programmes have been carried out with the participation of scientists from the socialist countries, Australia, Britain, Argentina, India, the USA, France, and Japan. The Soviet Polar researchers have headed the Dobrovolsky Station over to their Polish counterparts. Geophysicists from the GDR are taking part in the 26th expedition which is now wintering on that continent. There are also plans in conduct joint studies with American oceanologists.

Creative consolidation and cooperation within the framework of the treaty have enabled major research programmes to be carried out. Such programmes are not so easily accomplished by a single state. The international glaciological project is one of the most important of these. The "founders" of this project were scientists from Australia, the USSR, the USA and France; they were later joined by scientists from Britain and Japan. The project which envisages the study of the ice cover and of its balance over a vast territory, lying between Enderby Land and Victoria Land, has scientific and practical implications of extreme significance for weather forecasting and navigation in the South Ocean.

The southern polar experiment, to study the ocean, jointly conducted by Soviet and American scientists, has achieved very impressive results. A study of the drift of icebergs carried out by Soviet and French explorers was also a success, along with many other geophysical projects. The treaty on the Antarctic expires in 10 years. We believe that the fundamental terms of the agreement will be preserved as an example of the judicious regulation of interstate affairs.

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES



Sergei OBRAZTSOV

Sergei Obraztsov, managing and artistic director of the State Central Puppet Theatre, has celebrated his 80th birthday.

"An Unusual Concert", "Divine Comedy", "Ya-Yo-Hai" "Noah's Ark", "One Juan-O", "What Is the Score" ... These and other performances by the State Central Puppet Theatre are known to spectators in more than 40 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Sergei Obraztsov has run the theatre since he founded it half a century ago. Feature classic and modern plays for children and adults the theatre is unique. While not breaking with the traditions of the old puppet theatre—the immortal Petrushka (Pushkin in Britain and Gogol in France), with both cunning and noble heroes, witches and magicians—Obraztsov introduces the contemporary world, satire, lyrics and melodrama into his theatre. Attached to the theatre is a fantastic museum: 2,300 puppets from all over the world and from all the four corners of the country.

The talent of this man is, indeed, multi-faceted. He dreamt of becoming an artist but abandoned his dream for the theatre. He is a unique puppeteer possessing extremely fine skills which amaze and charm all audiences. He is also the author of many books on the art of the theatre and of puppetry; his polemical articles have inspired many socially-charged discussions about art, education, upbringing and pedagogy.

Obraztsov was reelected President of the International Puppeteers Union (UNIMA) at its congress which took place in New York at the end of last year.

An invitation to the circus

Guest performances in July

Daily, except Wednesday, a gala programme called "The First Meeting" is performed by the summer circus at the Izmailovo Park. The programme includes a number called "Among Lions"; clown-musicians accompanied by bears led by their tamer, the Shiryakov brothers; original dog numbers; jugglers; acrobats, etc.

The two bears in our performance come straight from the Siberian taiga, says tamer Boris Shiryakov. This is a musical number. My brother and I play various instruments, while the bears help us along. One of them Krasulya has a liking for the trumpet, while the other, Murzinka, prefers the accordion. But most of all they both enjoy Russian folk dances.

Winners of the Soviet song festival in Zielona Gora, Poland, will sing in Moscow, Volgograd and Novosibirsk.

One of the leading Dutch jazz bands, Revival Jazz Band, will pay their first visit to this country and will tour Leningrad, Tbilisi and Moscow.

The Soviet Union will also receive variety companies and soloists from Romania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and Poland.

Last but not the least will be guests from the GDR: the vocal and instrumental group Stein-Center-Meissen. Their performances will take place in Ulyanovsk, Ufa, Kazan, Volgograd, Kishinev, Nalchik and Ordzhonikidze.

The Bulgarian Radio Variety Orchestra will give concerts in Moscow, Yerevan and Baku.

The Gustav Brum company which is one of the best in Europe will come from Czechoslovakia to present its programmes in Moscow, Leningrad and Riga.



A solo on the accordion. • Gymnasts Nina and Gennady Sutinov perform on the rings.

Photos by Vladimir Balabanov

FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. Meledies of Ossetia, an autonomous republic in Northern Caucasus, will sound at concert halls in Frankfurt am Main, Darmstadt, Düsseldorf and Hamburg. The Slim song and dance ensemble will travel there and its dancers will dance the new suite "Aleny" which tells about Ossetia's history.

Festivals. Liepaja, a small town in Latvia, is the venue for a traditional Latvian folk symphony concert, Liepaja Summer. For a whole month the local amateur symphony orchestra will play works by world and Russian and Soviet classics.

Cinema. "Deslaysky in Film" is the title of a cycle of films commemorating the 160th anniversary of the great Russian writer's birth, currently being shown at the Chameleons Cinema, in Havana. Included in the cycle are "The Idiot", "Crime and Punishment", "The Brothers Karamazov" and "White Nights".

Circus. "A sensational season

by Oleg Popov, the world famous clown," thus reads a bright playbill posted up on the walls of the Beneventi Circus, in Copenhagen. The Danes are giving a most enthusiastic reception to the Soviet circus and its "Moscow Souvenir" programme.

An exhibition of works by the Itinerant artist Alexei Korin is now on at Moscow's Exhibition Hall, at 46b Gorky Street. The paintings and drawings span the period from 1876, when 11-year-old Alexei did his first picture, till 1922 when he painted "Phlomis", his last work. Landscapes make up quite a large part of the exhibition, many of them painted outside Klin in the Moscow Region, where the artist spent the last years of his life.

A. Korin. "A Frenchwoman".

SHAW'S ANNIVERSARY

The Friendship House in Moscow has held an evening to mark the 125th anniversary of the birth of Bernard Shaw. The evening, arranged by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies with Foreign Countries and the



WHAT'S ON!

July 4-6

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 4—Concert by the Krasnoyarsk State Dance Ensemble from Siberia led by Mikhail Godeko.

Bolshevik Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the National Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre from Uzbekistan. 4—Petrov, "Peter the First" (opera). 5 (mat) — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet); 5 (eve) — Dzhallou, Brovlyn, "Takht and Zakhra" (opera-ballet).

Slanskiy and Nevrovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 4—Suppe, "Don Juanita" (opera). 5 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 5 (eve) — Ostenbach, "La Belle Helene" (opera). 6 — Kremnikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pustinskaya St.). 4 (mat and eve) — Zhurbin, "Zhugra from Budapest"; 5 (mat and eve) — Fellsman, "An Old Comedy"; 5 (eve) — Milyulina, "Girls in a Flurry".

Leningrad Musical Theatre (6 Chekhova St.). 4 (mat and eve)

FILMS

Where Is Love (Moldova-Film, USSR).

A musical starring Salsi-Rotaru, popular variety singer.

Clemea: "Novorossiisk" (47/2 Chernyshevskogo St.). Metro Kurakeya.

Yol. There Are Wonders (USA).

About the girl who survived a car accident and about her courage and persistence in searching for people.

Cinema: "Mechta" (3a Kirovskoye Highway). Metro Kirovskoye Highway.

Strelki (3a Leningradsky Pros-

pectiv).

WEATHER

July 4-6

Moscow, city and region, 27°

30°C on July 4 and 5 with occasional afternoon showers. It is expected the temperature will drop slightly on July 6 with rains mainly in the west of the region.

EXHIBITIONS

Leo Tolstoy State Museum (11 Kropotkinskaya St.). A special exhibition of books, magazines and newspapers articles devoted to work and life of the great "Moscow Souvenir" programme.

AN INFORMATION No. 32, 1981

BUSINESS

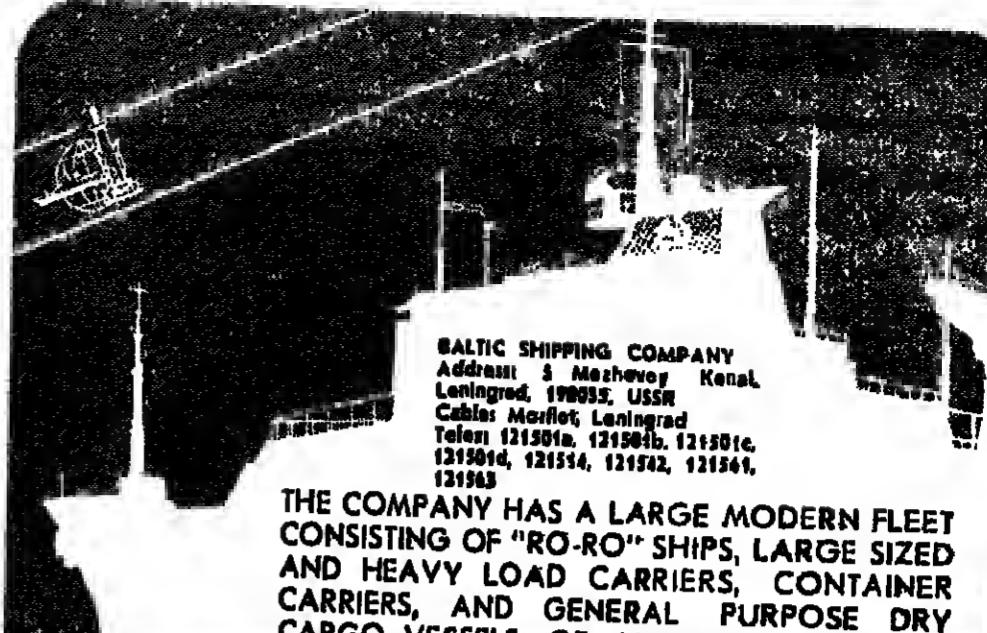
MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATION

Tests on a new medicine for cardiovascular diseases have been simultaneously concluded in the USSR and Japan. The medicine has been devised by researchers of the Organic Synthesis Institute of the Latvian Academy of Sciences. There are plans for simultaneous tests of other pharmaceutical products produced by the institute.

The new form of cooperation with the Japanese firm of Nikken Chemicals, Iskra Industry and Teibio Pharmaceutical envisages joint research begin-

ning at an early stage of the development of preparation. The research is conducted on the basis of a unified plan and provides for a prompt exchange of information. It is intended that such scientific contacts will be developed into trade links. Such cooperation will undoubtedly speed up the process of research into medicines meeting world standards, and their commercial sale abroad, Professor Gheorghe Ciorescu, director of the Latvian institute, told a TASS correspondent.

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Advertisement and Information mean better travel exchange

RENATO HIESCU, head of the press department, Ministry for the Protection of the Environment, Romania:

Travel exchange between the USSR and Romania provides an excellent example of just how effective cooperation in tourism is between the socialist countries.

The number of Romanian tourists going to the USSR is to increase in 1981 by 30 per cent. The number of Soviet visitors to Romania will be rising too.

HANNES THOMAS, the editor of the "Neues Deutschland" newspaper, member of the PIJET Executive, GDR:

We also discussed the possibility of using PIJET to advertise the delegations.

Intourist news

foreign travel. I believe that the international press by providing truthful information on a country can make a positive contribution to exchanges between peoples, including travel exchange.

LAJOS OTTE, director of the Hungarian State Department for Tourism and PIJET:

In Hungary we have everything needed for people to have a really relaxing and restful holiday. We have many historical monuments too. Our joint effort in developing information is helpful in development of tourism in Hungary.

NEW SEA ROUTE

The M/S "Dmitry Shostakovich" has left the port of Odessa opening a new international passenger line Odessa-Al-Jazair-Tripoli of the USSR merchant marine. The ship will call at the ports of Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece and Italy.

Soviet specialists working abroad and tourists from socialist countries became the first passengers of the ship named after the prominent Soviet composer.

"Dmitry Shostakovich" is the lead ship of a new series of passenger vessels. It was built to the Polish city of Szczecin under a joint Soviet-Polish design. The ship takes abroad about 400 passengers. They may take along their cars—special holds for up to 120 motor cars are provided on the ship.



Russian artists commemorated

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a postage stamp marking the 125th anniversary of well-known Russian pianist Ignacy Jan Paderewski. The 50-kopek stamp carries a reproduction of Baba's "Horowitz" on view at the "Soviet Piano" exhibition in Moscow.